

Term	Source	Source Title	Definition	Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4
accuracy	ISO/CD 19157	Geographic information – Data quality	closeness of agreement between an observed value and the true value or a reference value accepted as true	For observations and measurements, true values are not obtainable. In their place reference values are used which are accepted as true values.			
calibration	ISO/TS 19101-2:2008	Geographic information -- Reference model -- Part 2: Imagery	process of quantitatively defining a system's responses to known, controlled signal inputs [CEOS WGCV]				
confidence	ISO/CD 19157	Geographic information – Data quality	accuracy of a data quality result	see also "coverage probability"			
coverage probability	ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007	International vocabulary of metrology -- Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)	probability that the set of true quantity values of a measurand is contained within a specified coverage interval	This definition pertains to the Uncertainty Approach as presented in the GUM.	The coverage probability is also termed "level of confidence" in the GUM.		
precision	ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007	International vocabulary of metrology -- Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)	closeness of agreement between indications or measured quantity values obtained by replicate measurements on the same or similar objects under specified conditions	Measurement precision is usually expressed numerically by measures of imprecision, such as standard deviation, variance, or coefficient of variation under the specified conditions of measurement.	The 'specified conditions' can be, for example , repeatability conditions of measurement, intermediate precision conditions of measurement, or reproducibility conditions of measurement (see ISO 5725-3:1994).	Measurement precision is used to define measurement repeatability, intermediate measurement precision, and measurement reproducibility.	Sometimes 'measurement
quality	ISO/CD 19157	Geographic information – Data quality	degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements [ISO 9000]	The term "quality" can be used with adjectives such as poor, good or excellent.	Inherent, as opposed to "assigned", means existing in something, especially as a permanent characteristic.		
quality assurance	ISO/WD 19159	Geographic information — Calibration and validation of remote sensing imagery sensors and data	term referring to the overall management of the processes involved in obtaining the data		(proposed by CEOS)		

quality control	ISO/WD 19159	Geographic information — Calibration and validation of remote sensing imagery sensors and data	term referring to the activities undertaken to check and optimize accuracy and precision of the data after its collection		(proposed by CEOS)		
quality indicator	ISO/WD 19159	Geographic information — Calibration and validation of remote sensing imagery sensors and data	means of providing "a user" of a product (which is the result of a process) sufficient information to assess its suitability for a particular application	This information should be based on a quantitative assessment of its traceability to an agreed reference standard (ideally SI).	(proposed by CEOS)		
uncertainty	ISO/TS 19101-2:2008	Geographic information -- Reference model -- Part 2: Imagery Edition	parameter, associated with the result of measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand [ISO 19116]	The parameter may be, for example, a standard deviation (or a given multiple of it), or the half-width of an interval having a stated level of confidence.	Uncertainty of measurement comprises, in general, many components. Some of these components may be evaluated from the statistical distribution of the results of series of measurements and can be characterized by experimental standard deviations. The other components, which can also be characterized by standard deviations, are evaluated from assumed probability distributions based on experience or other information.	It is understood that the result of the measurement is the best estimate of the value of the measurand, and that all components of uncertainty, including those arising from systematic effects, such as components associated with corrections and reference standards, contribute to the dispersion.	
usability	ISO/CD 19157	Geographic information – Data quality	degree of adherence to a specific set of data quality requirements				
validation	ISO/TS 19101-2:2008	Geographic information -- Reference model -- Part 2: Imagery	process of assessing, by independent means, the quality of the data products derived from the system outputs [CEOS WGCV]				